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WILLIAM WATSON ANDREWS. A Religious Biography, with Extracts from his Letters and Other Writings. New York: Putnam's, 1900. Pp. 280. \$1.50.

THIS is a modest and graceful tribute to the memory of his brother, prepared with excellent taste and literary skill by Samuel J. Andrews, author of *The Life of Our Lord upon the Earth* and of other, less known works. It is the record of a unique life.

W. W. Andrews was the son of a Congregational minister in Connecticut and the seventh in descent from the Rev. William Andrews who immigrated in 1635 and was one of the twelve men chosen in 1639 to do the "foundation work" in the church at New Haven. He was graduated from Yale College in 1831, where he was noted for skill in rhetoric and debate. He was the intimate and lifelong friend of his classmates, President Noah Porter, of Yale, and Professor Lyman Atwater, of Princeton. After a settlement for fifteen years as pastor of the Congregational church at Kent, Conn., he joined the Catholic Apostolic church, in which he had been interested from its early history, when Edward Irving was a prominent factor. In this relation he was pastor of a small congregation at Potsdam, N. Y., for seven years, 1849-57. For forty years, from 1857 until his death in 1897, he was an evangelist, with a residence at Wethersfield, Conn. During this time he traveled, wrote, lectured, preached, and interpreted the Scriptures, chiefly in the eastern and middle states.

He strongly emphasized the significance and efficacy of baptism. "We are all made members of the risen Christ, the second man, in our baptism" (p. 61). "The church is the community of the baptized, and membership thus established is not dependent upon the form of church polity or the possession of more or less ministeries. These are important elements in the spiritual culture of the baptized, but it is the act of God in baptism which makes one a member of the church, and this relation no sin of the church can make void" (p. 89). He attached equal, if not greater, importance to the sacramental significance of the Lord's Supper.

The appendix to the volume contains Mr. Andrews' "Statement of Reasons" and his "Farewell Sermon" on withdrawing from the Congregational ministry. The book is irenic rather than strenuously polemical, and, together with the varied writings of W. W. Andrews, is the most important American contribution to the history of the Catholic Apostolic church.

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